

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SEAN DARNELL NELSON, 141070

Plaintiff,

(Write the full name of each plaintiff who is filing this complaint. If the names of all the plaintiffs cannot fit in the space above, please write "see attached" in the space and attach an additional page with the full list of names.)

-against-

R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC., BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION, LORILLARD TOBACCO COMPANY AND PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC., FOREIGN CORPORATION(S), DEFENDANT(S).

(Write the full name of each defendant who is being sued. If the names of all the defendants cannot fit in the space above, please write "see attached" in the space and attach an additional page with the full list of names. Do not include addresses here.)

**Complaint for Violation of Civil Rights
(Prisoner Complaint)**

Case No. _____

(to be filled in by the Clerk's Office)

Jury Trial: Yes No
(check one)

NOTICE

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 5.2 addresses the privacy and security concerns resulting from public access to electronic court files. Under this rule, papers filed with the court should *not* contain: an individual's full social security number or full birth date; the full name of a person known to be a minor; or a complete financial account number. A filing may include *only*: the last four digits of a social security number; the year of an individual's birth; a minor's initials; and the last four digits of a financial account number.

Except as noted in this form, plaintiff need not send exhibits, affidavits, grievance or witness statements, or any other materials to the Clerk's Office with this complaint.

When submitted for filing, your complaint should be accompanied by the full filing fee or an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

I. The Parties to This Complaint

A. The Plaintiff(s)

Provide the information below for each plaintiff named in the complaint. Attach additional pages if needed.

Name	SEAN DARNELL NELSON, #141070
All other names by which you have been known:	"LATIF"
ID Number	# 141070
Current Institution	BROAD RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONAL
Address	4460 BROAD RIVER ROAD, RICHLAND COUNTY COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29210-4012

B. The Defendant(s)

Provide the information below for each defendant named in the complaint, whether the defendant is an individual, a government agency, an organization, or a corporation. Make sure that the defendant(s) listed below are identical to those contained in the above caption. For an individual defendant, include the person's job or title (if known) and check whether you are bringing this complaint against them in their individual capacity or official capacity, or both. Attach additional pages if needed.

Defendant No. 1

Name	R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC.,
Job or Title (if known)	TOBACCO INDUSTRY MANUFACTURER
Shield Number	"UNKNOWN"
Employer	REYNOLDS AMERICAN, INC.
Address	401 NORTH MAIN STREET, WINSTON, SALEM NORTH CAROLINA 27101

Individual capacity Official capacity

Defendant No. 2

Name	BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION OF WHOM HAS MERGED WITH R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC. (NOW KNOWN AS REYNOLDS AMERICAN, INC.)
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Job or Title (if known)	TOBACCO INDUSTRY MANUFACTURER
Shield Number	"UNKNOWN"
Employer	REYNOLDS AMERICAN, INC.
Address	401 NORTH MAIN STREET, WINSTON SALEM
	NORTH CAROLINA 27101

Individual capacity Official capacity

Defendant No. 3

Name	LORILLARD TOBACCO COMPANY
Job or Title (if known)	TOBACCO INDUSTRY MANUFACTURER
Shield Number	"UNKNOWN"
Employer	REYNOLDS AMERICAN, INC.
Address	401 NORTH MAIN STREET, WINSTON SALEM
	NORTH CAROLINA 27101

Individual capacity Official capacity

Defendant No. 4

Name	PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC.
Job or Title (if known)	TOBACCO INDUSTRY MANUFACTURER
Shield Number	"UNKNOWN"
Employer	PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC.
Address	6601 WEST BROAD STREET,
	RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23230

Individual capacity Official capacity

II. Basis for Jurisdiction

Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, you may sue state or local officials for the “deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and [federal laws].” Under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), you may sue federal officials for the violation of certain constitutional rights.

A. Are you bringing suit against (*check all that apply*):

- Federal officials (a *Bivens* claim) NO
 State or local officials (a § 1983 claim) NO

B. Section 1983 allows claims alleging the “deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and [federal laws].” 42 U.S.C. § 1983. If you are suing under section 1983, what federal constitutional or statutory right(s) do you claim is/are being violated by state or local officials?

~~Proposed Pro'se Plaintiff's claims are "not" being brought
42 U.S.C.A. Section 1983, but Plaintiff's claims are brought
28 U.S.C.A. Section(s) 1331, 1332, 1367 and under 18 U.S.C.A.
Section 1343, of Radio, Televised & Wire Communication Fraud~~

C. Plaintiffs suing under *Bivens* may only recover for the violation of certain constitutional rights. If you are suing under *Bivens*, what constitutional right(s) do you claim is/are being violated by federal officials?

~~(Furthermore), Proposed Pro'se Plaintiff's claims are brought
under the forum State Code of Laws of South Carolina Civil
Remedies & Procedure Act of statutory provisions of §
15-3-530 (5),(7) et seq.; and under § 36-2-803 et seq., and
under the Unfair Trade & Commercial Practice Act of § 39-1-20
et seq.;~~

D. Section 1983 allows defendants to be found liable only when they have acted “under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia.” 42 U.S.C. § 1983. If you are suing under section 1983, explain how each defendant acted under color of state or local law. If you are suing under *Bivens*, explain how each defendant acted under color of federal law. Attach additional pages if needed.

"REFERRED TO PLAINTIFF'S ATTACHED SHEET, DETAIL EXPLANATION"

(SEE, ATTACHED SHEET(S))

III. Prisoner Status

Indicate whether you are a prisoner or other confined person as follows (*check all that apply*):

- Pretrial detainee DOES NOT APPLY
 Civilly committed detainee DOES NOT APPLY
 Immigration detainee DOES NOT APPLY

- Convicted and sentenced state prisoner
 Convicted and sentenced federal prisoner
 Other (*explain*) _____

IV. Statement of Claim

State as briefly as possible the facts of your case. Describe how each defendant was personally involved in the alleged wrongful action, along with the dates and locations of all relevant events. You may wish to include further details such as the names of other persons involved in the events giving rise to your claims. Do not cite any cases or statutes. If more than one claim is asserted, number each claim and write a short and plain statement of each claim in a separate paragraph. Attach additional pages if needed.

- A. If the events giving rise to your claim arose outside an institution, describe where and when they arose.

~~Proposed Pro'se Plaintiff's claims arosed based upon and through recently discovery, information and belief, on/or about, Friday, April 08, 2022, I read an Tobacco Industry Newspaper Article Ad, of Admitting that the "Big Tobacco To Run Ads In Newspapers and on T.V. Admitting Their Lies," That~~

- B. If the events giving rise to your claim arose in an institution, describe where and when they arose.

~~Smoking Cigarettes "does" cause lung cancer and premature death;" Claims arosed in the Institution and outside the Institution, on/or about, April 08, 2022; Plaintiff had no that the Tobacco Industry Corporations intentionally lied, deceive and misrepresented the American members of the public, including the Proposed Pro'se Plaintiff, herein;~~

- C. What date and approximate time did the events giving rise to your claim(s) occur?

"The same as above-April 08, 2022."

"(See, Attached Sheet(s))"

- D. What are the facts underlying your claim(s)? (*For example: What happened to you? Who did what? Was anyone else involved? Who else saw what happened?*)

See, Attached Sheet)

ATTACHED SHEET PAGE ONE (1)
PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT
STATEMENT OF CLAIM, IV.
JURISDICTION I.

I JURISDICTION

- 1). Plaintiff hereby, avers that his claims are brought under the United States Code of Annotated (U.S.C.A.) Statutory provisions of diversity and supplemental jurisdiction of Title 28 U.S.C.A. of Section(s) 1331, 1332, 1367 and under Title 18 U.S.C.A. of Section 1343, of Radio, Televise & Wire Communication Fraud; and Plaintiff's claims are brought under the South Carolina Statutory provisions of § 36-2-803 et seq.. of specific and general personal jurisdiction; and under § 39-1-20 et seq.;
- 2). Including but not limited to the South Carolina Civil Remedies & Procedure Act of § 15-3-530 (5),(7) et seq., of Intentional Fraud, Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, Intentional Fraudulent In The Inducement, Intentional Fraudulent Concealment, Civil Conspiracy To Commit Fraud And Concealment, Negligent Failure To Warn and Negligent/Grossly Negligent, and under the respondeat superior, equitable estoppel, Intentional Fraudulent Concealment Tolling Doctrine, and under the Continuous Tort of Wrongful Conduct, the S.C. Non-Economical and Economical Damage Award of § 15-32-210 et seq., Punitive Damages Award of § 15-32-510 et seq., herein and under Article 3, of Section 2, Clause 1, Plaintiff having "legal standing" to file suit, and under the "Equal Protection of the Laws, of Due Process Clause, under both the 5th and 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

II. PARTIES INVOLVED

PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON

- 3). Pro'se Proposed Plaintiff, Sean Darnell Nelson, is an affirmative natural born citizen and resident, of Charleston County, Charleston, South Carolina, born in Bronx, New York, reared in Charleston, South Carolina and natural biological parents, Doris Nelson, Mother, and deceased Father, Donnie McDonald of Charleston, South Carolina; Plaintiff is an natural born citizen in the United States of America; 28 U.S.C.A. of Section(s) 1331, 1332 and 1367;
- 4). Plaintiff started smoking Kools menthol filtered cigarette brands at the age of 9 (Nine), from 1978 to 1982, Kools cigarettes were manufactured

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PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON, #141070
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by Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation; smoked Newport menthol filtered cigarette brands at the age of 13 (Thirteen) years old, from 1982 to 1997, which were manufactured by Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company, of whom has "merged" with Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., (Now Known As Reynolds American, Inc.); Plaintiff smoked Marlboro menthol filtered cigarette brands, manufactured by Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc. (Formerly Known As Altria Group, Inc.), at the age of 25 (Twenty Five) years old, from 1997 to 2001; smoked Winston menthol filtered cigarettes, Salem cigarettes and Camel cigarette brands, at the age of 29 (Twenty Nine) to 2008, while incarcerated, and when the South Carolina Department of Corrections ("SCDC") stop selling cigarettes in their Canteen; smoked Doral cigarettes as well, during the same time, manufactured by Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc. (Now Known As Reynolds American, Inc.); Plaintiff also smoked "buglers" (Loose Tobacco, Roll-Own-Your-Own);

II. PARTIES INVOLVED
DEFENDANT. R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC. (NOW
KNOWN AS REYNOLDS AMERICAN, INC.)

5). Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc. (Now Known As Reynolds American, Inc.), is an affirmative incorporated non-residential foreign Tobacco Industry Manufacturer citizen in the State of North Carolina; and an affirmative incorporated citizen in the United States of America, and at such times, had, did and continue doing it's principal place of business at 401 North Main Street, Winston Salem, North Carolina 27101, and throughout the forum State of South Carolina, including Charleston County, Charleston, South Carolina and Richland County, Columbia, South Carolina "where" the aforesaid Plaintiff is currently confined and incarcerated within the South Carolina Department of Corrections ("SCDC"); Title 28 U.S.C.A. of Section(s) 1331, 1332, 1367;

6). Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc. (Now Known As Reynolds American, Inc.), did knowingly took affirmative steps to manufactured, design, caused to be distributed directly or indirectly, transferred, transported, marketed, promoted, advertised, supplied and sold, including but not limited to, its' Camel, Winston and Salem cigarette brands to the

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PARTIES INVOLVED, II.

forum State of South Carolina's general market places' Food/Supplies Supermarkets, including but not limited to, Winn Dixie Stores, Piggly Wiggly, Food Lion, Bi-los, Circle-K, 7-Eleven Convenient (Retailers) Stores, Kroger Savon (Retailers) Stores and Walmart, K-Mart, "where" Defendant's Camels, Winstons and Salem cigarette brands were affirmative made available and accessible to the members of the public, including potential cigarette smokers, non-smokers, cigarette smokers, including Plaintiff herein and Defendant's aforesaid tobacco products became available and accessible within the South Carolina Department of Corrections' ("SCDC's) Canteen Department, at the aforesaid times, when it where sold to Prisoners, Inmate, Convicts, Staffs, Employees, Employers, including Plaintiff herein, when its tobacco products were supplied and sold, and stop the sales on/or about, 2008; § 36-2-803 et seq.;

II. PARTIES INVOLVED
DEFENDANT, BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION

7). Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, prior to merging with Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc. (Now Known As Reynolds American, Inc.), Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, is and were an affirmative non-residential foreign incorporated citizen in the State of Louisville, Kentucky, did and had its' "principal place of business" in Louisville, Kentucky, and did business throughout the forum State of South Carolina, including in Charleston County, Charleston, South Carolina and Richland County, Columbia, South Carolina "where" Plaintiff is currently confined and incarcerated within the South Carolina Department of Corrections ("SCDC"); Title 28 U.S.C.A. of Section(s) 1331, 1332, 1367;

8). Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, prior to merging, did knowingly took affirmative steps to manufacture, designed, caused to be distributed directly or indirectly, transferred, transported, marketed, promoted, advertised, supplied and sold, including but not limited to its, Kools and Bugler (Roll-Own-Your-Own, Loose Tobacco) products, in the forum State of South Carolina's general market places' Food/Supplies Supermarkets, including but not limited to, Winn Dixie Stores, Piggly Wiggly, Food Lion, Bi-los, Circle-K, 7-Eleven Convenient (Retailers') Stores, Kroger Savon (Retailer's) Stores, and Walmart, K-Mart, "where" the

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PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON, #141070
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PARTIES INVOLVED, II.

aforesaid Defendant's tobacco products were found and became available and accessible to the members of the public, including to potential cigarette smoker, non-cigarette smokers, cigarette smokers, including Plaintiff herein and became available and accessible within the South Carolina Department of Corrections' (SCDC's) Canteens Departments, at the aforesaid times, supplied and sold to the prisoner, inmates, convicts, employees, employers and staffs, including Plaintiff herein, and stop its' sales in 2008; § 36-2-803 et seq.; Article 3, Section 2, Clause 1;

II. PARTIES INVOLVED
DEFENDANT, LORILLARD TOBACCO COMPANY

9). Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company, prior to merging with Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc. (Now Known As Reynolds American, Inc.), Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company, is and were an affirmative non-residential foreign Tobacco Industry incorporated citizen, in the State of Delaware and a incorporated citizen in the United States of America; did and had its' "principal place of business" in the State of New York, New York; and did business throughout the forum State of South Carolina, including Charleston County, Charleston, South Carolina, Richland County, Columbia, South Carolina "where" Plaintiff is currently confined and incarcerated within the South Carolina Department of Corrections ("SCDC"); Title 28 U.S.C.A. of Section(s) 1331, 1332, 1367;

10). Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company, prior to merging, did knowingly took affirmative steps to manufacture, designed, caused to be distributed directly or indirectly, transported, transferred, marketed, promoted, advertised, supplied, and sold its tobacco products including but not limited to its Newport menthol filtered cigarette brands, in the forum State of South Carolina's general market places, in the stream of commerce, including but not limited to, Piggly Wiggly, Winn Dixie Stores, Food Lion, Bi-los, Circle-K, 7-Eleven Convenient (Retailers') Stores, Kroger Savon (Retailers') Stores, and Walmart, K-Mart, "where" the aforesaid Defendant's tobacco products were found, identified and became available and accessible to the members of the public, including to potential cigarette smokers, non-smokers, cigarette smokers, including Plaintiff

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herein and it became available and accessibly within the South Carolina Department of Corrections's (SCDC) Canteen Department, at the aforesaid times, supplied and sold to prisoners, inmates, convicts, employees, employers, staffs, including Plaintiff herein and stop its' supplies and sales in 2008; § 36-2-803 et seq.; Article 3, Section 2, Clause 1;

II. PARTIES INVOLVED
DEFENDANT, PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC.
(F/K/A ALTRIA GROUP, INC.)

11). Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc. (F/k/a Altria Group, Inc.), is an affirmative incorporated , non-residential foreign Tobacco Industry citizen, in the State of Virginia, and a affirmative incorporated citizen in the United States of America, and have its' "principal place of business" at 6601 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230; had and continued doing its' business throughout the forum State of South Carolina, including Charleston County, Charleston, South Carolina, Richland County, Columbia, South Carolina "where" Plaintiff is currently confined and incarcerated within the South Carolina Department of Corrections' (SCDC); Title 28 U.S.C.A. Section(s) 1331, 1332, 1367, hereof;

12). Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc. (F/k/a Altria Group, Inc.), did knowingly took affirmative steps to manufacture, designed, caused to be distributed directly or indirectly, transported, transferred, marketed, promoted, advertised, supplied and sold its tobacco products, including but not limited to its Marlboro Regulars (Red & White Packs) cigarette brands, in the forum State of South Carolina's stream of commerce, market places, including but not limited to, Piggly Wiggly, Winn Dixie Stores, Food Lion, Bi-los, Circle-K, 7-Eleven Convenient Stores, Krogers Savon (Retailers') Stores, Walmart, K-Mart Shopping Centers, "where" the aforesaid Defendant's tobacco products were affirmative identified, found and became available and accessible to members of the public, including potential cigarette smokers, non-smokers, cigarette smokers, including Plaintiff herein and became available and accessible to and within the South Carolina Department of Corrections ("SCDC's") Canteen Department, at the aforesaid times, supplied and sold to prisoners, inmates, convicts, employees, employers, staffs including Plaintiff herein and stopped its' supplies and sales in

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2008; § 36-2-803 et seq.; Article 3, Section 2, Clause 1;

13). Plaintiff and the aforesaid Defendants of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations are citizens of a different or foreign States, and Plaintiff avers that the amount of damages sought in controversy herein, "exceed the sum of value of \$ 75,000.00 (Seventy Five Thousand) dollars," exclusive of interest of Court costs, filing fees and other costs and expenses hereof; Title 28 1331, 1332, 1367, hereof;

III. SPECIFIC AND GENERAL PERSONAL JURISDICTION

14). That prior to the Defendants, of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations, as pled, identified in Paragraph(s) 5 thru 13, herein tobacco products that, Plaintiff purchased and smoked, as pled, identified in Paragraph(s) 3 and 4, hereof, that were affirmative caused to be distributed, transported and transferred to the forum State of South Carolina's general market places, directly and indirectly by the aforesaid Defendants, the aforesaid Defendants including R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Lorillard Tobacco Company and Phillip Morris USA, Inc., that their tobacco products did "contained" deleterious carcinogenic constituents, compound chemical substances, that the aforesaid Defendants aforeseeably knew were affirmative were hazardous to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, health, safety, life and welfare, identified including but not limited to:

15). Ammonia compound substances, benzo(a)pyrene, arsenic, hydrogen cyanide, lead, nickel, phenol, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, Y-1 nitrosamines, benzene, chromium, vinyl chloride, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), acrylonitrile and more than over 599, more hazardous compound substances without any warnings or notices and led the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, that there were not any hazardous compounds substances found in their tobacco products; and these aforesaid deleterious carcinogenic constituents did affirmative "rendered" the Defendants' tobacco products "defective and in an unreasonably dangerous condition to

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SPECIFIC & GENERAL PERSONAL JURISDICTION, III.

an "extent beyond" that which would be "contemplated" to an ordinary user or consumer's consumption or use, not reasonably fit suitably safe for its' consumers' use or consumption; § 15-3-530 (4) et seq.;

16). That the aforesaid Defendants of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations' aforesaid tobacco products, affirmative were "essentially" in the same defective and unreasonably dangerous condition," when the Defendants' tobacco products "left the hands of the aforesaid Defendants, as pled, and identified in Paragraph(s) 3 thru 13, hereof, and "without and substantial change" when Defendants' tobacco products did affirmative "reached" the forum State of South Carolina's general market places, supplied and sold to the members of the public, including Plaintiff herein; § 15-3-530 (4), et seq., § 36-2-803 et seq.;

17). That at the time, the aforesaid Defendants supplied and sold their tobacco products, that the aforesaid Defendants "did not conformed to their affirmative representations, what the Defendants' did knowingly took affirmative steps to publicly advertised and stated to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein; § 15-3-530 (1),(4);

18). That the aforesaid Defendants of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations foreseeably knew that, their scientists as early as the 1950's did took affirmative steps and measures to "warn and avoid" spraying the aforesaid deleterious carcinogenic constituents on their tobacco products, as a natural and probable consequence, these deleterious carcinogenic constituents affirmative causes lung cancer and other related diseases, including but not limited to: "Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, bronchitis, squamous carcinoma cancer, bronchogenic carcinoma disease, coronary heart disease, colon/rectum cancer, diabetes, chronic coughing, wheezing, high-blood pressure, hypertension, asthma, allergies, birth defects, erectile dysfunction, myeloid leukemia, kidney disease, kidney cancer, pancrea cancer, bladder cancer, cervix cancer, esohagus cancer, larynx, pharynx cancer, throat irritation, throat scratching, watery eyes of burning sensation, strokes, mouth cancer, periodontal tooth loss, stomach cancer, miscarriage, stillbirth, babies with cleft lips, , palate, low birth weight infants, deformities, takes longer for wounds to heal, increase gum disease, blindness, blurry

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vision, cataracts in the pupils, bone density, rheumatoid arthritis, increase of petic ulcers, frequency of headaches, worsen cold, flues and allergies;

19). That, even in light of the knowledge of these facts, information and evidence of the foreseeable risk of dangers, the Defendants of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations, as pled, identified and named in Paragraph(s) 3 thru 13, hereof, knowingly took affirmative steps to recklessly to avoid it scientific and medical facts and evidence and continued to disinform medical information and misinform the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein;

IV. "DEFENDANTS PUBLISHED, ADVERTISED AND MADE AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT TO THE AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC"

20). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, Plaintiff reasonably discovered through the American Cancer Society, Inc.'s Senior News Editors, Terry Martin, Stacy Simon, reviewed through Sanja Jelic, M.D., and through the CBS, NBC, ABC, Fox TV News Broadcasting Network Inc.'s Reporters, Dean Reynolds, that on/or about, April 27, 1950, Bradford Hill, Sir Richard Doll, Ernest L. Wynder, at the Washington University, conducted laboratory research regarding the carcinogenicity blended in cigarette products, advertised in the "American Medical Association's Journals (AMAJ), on/or about, May 27, 1950, by conducting laboratory mices and rats experiments, shaving the dermal skin backs of the mices and rats, and painted their shaved backs with "black-tar" obtained from tobacco smoke condensate, and after approximately 6 months to 1 (One), year, the laboratory mices and rats developed tumorigenic cancer or squamous carcinoma cancer;

21). That the aforesaid Scientists, Hill, Doll and Wynder, shared their laboratory findings with the aforesaid Defendants of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations, and on/or about, December 14, 1953, the aforesaid Defendants covered-up the scientists' findings that smoking cigarettes causes lung cancer and other related diseases and met with other Tobacco Industries, colleagues, including their outside lawyers, John Hill and Knowlton, to act with specific intent to conspire to jointly engaged in a

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scheme to commit fraud and civil conspiracy against the American members of the public, by meeting at the Plaza Hotel, in New York City, Manhattan New York, including but not limited to:

22). Defendants, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., and its former President, Edward A. Darr, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, its' former President, Timothy V. Hartnett, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., and its former President, O. Parker McComas, Lorillard Tobacco Company, and its former President, William J. Halley, Benson & Hedge, and its' former President, Joseph F. Cullman, Jr., and Liggett Group, Inc., and its former President, Benjamin F. Few and the American Tobacco Company, and its' former President, Paul M. Hahn and others;

23). That on/or about, January 04, 1954, the same Defendants met at the Plaza Hotel, in New York City, Manhattan, New York, and jointly agreed with mutual assented minds to organized a mission statement for a new organization that stated its' "purposes and objectives to voluntarily assume responsibility and duty to, "aid and assist research into tobacco use and health, and particularly into a relationship between the use of tobacco and lung cancer, and to make available to the American members of the public factual information on this subject and announced in a full-page advertisement called, "The Frank Statement To Cigarette Smokers, published in 448 Newspapers, stated that, "cigarette smoking had not proven a cause of lung cancer; that cigarettes were "not injurious" to health and more research on smoking and health issues was needed;

IV. DEFENDANT, R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC.

24). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, the American Cancer Society, Inc.'s Senior News Editors, Terry Martin, Stacy Simon, and reviewed by Sanja Jelic, M.D., disclosed material facts and information that the aforesaid Defendant fraudulent concealed, prevented, suppressed from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, that on/or about, December 15, 1951, through the New York Times, the New York Post, Post & Courier Newspapers, Charleston, South Carolina, the Washington Times, the Washington Post, Reader's Digest, Jet,

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Sports Illustrated, Final Calls did affirmative expressed, and implied by stating that, "its Camel unfiltered cigarettes are wholesome, fit for consumers' use and unlikely to cause any harm or disease whatever; smoking Camels are "harmless" to the respiratory system and it contains "less nicotine" than did that of any of the four (4) other largest selling brands of cigarettes;

25). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, through the American Cancer Society, Inc.'s News Editors, Terry Martin, Stacy Simon, and reviewed by Sanja Jelic, M.D., reasonably disclosed information and facts on/or about, March 19, 1952, the aforesaid Defendant, knowingly took affirmative steps to published ads regarding its' "Winston cigarette brands, by affirmative stated that, "Smoking Winston cigarettes will have "no adverse affects on ones' health" than other leading brands;" "that smoking Einston cigarettes, "contains less tar and nicotine and are wholesome, healthier to ones' throat and has "no throat irritations" and fit for ones' use and are "harmless to the respiratory organs and "taste good like a cigarette should taste; and that it's Salem cigarette are safe suitably fit for ones' health and has "less tar and nicotine" and are "harmless and healthier for ones' respiratory organs;"

26). That on/or about, January 10, 1972, Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to published and advertised in the Newsweek, Sports Illustrate, Jets magazine(s) that, "its' Doral cigarettes are the low tar and nicotine cigarette, the filter system you'd need a scientist to explain, but Doral says it in two (2), words: "taste me;"

27). That, on/or about, June 10, 1975, the aforesaid Defendant, took affirmative steps that stated in the "Sports Illustrated magazine that, "Smoking low tar cigarettes to a Doral diet;" " How I lost 700 milligrams of tar the first week without losing out on taste." "I'm not too big in the willpower department, but I lost 700 milligrams of tar the first week on what I call the "Doral Diet;" "Now I can continue to enjoy smoking Doral cigarettes;"

28). That on/or about, June 24, 1975, the aforesaid Defendant took affirmative steps to advertised in the Sports Illustrate, Readers' Digest, Newsweek magazines, the New York Times, the New York Post newspapers news

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outlets by affirmative stating that, "it is safer to smoke Doral cigarettes than other leading brands of cigarettes and you should switch to "Dorals" and save your health;" "that Dorals is a good cigarette to try if you've worried about the amount of "tar and nicotine" your lungs are absorbing;" "if you want to save your health, and still want to smoke cigarettes, smoke "Doral cigarettes. Doral has less tar, but the taste did not change, and Dorals are "low in tar and nicotine and consequently, Dorals are better for you and less of a health risk;"

29). That, on/or about, March 05, thru 12, 1982, the aforesaid Defendant's former Chairman, Edward Horrigan, while acting in the course and conduct within the scope of its employment, in the "stream of commerce" of § 36-2-803 et seq., the CBS TV News Broadcasting Network Inc.'s Reporter, Mike Wallace, had an national interview with Defendant's former Chairman & Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Horrigan, at the Congressional Subcommittee Hearing before a former Chairman, Henry A. Waxman, at 2415 Rayburn House Office Building, in Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia), and the CBS News Reporter, Wallace, asked Edward Horrigan, under sworn oath, "whether its cigarettes were addictive?" and "whether its cigarettes causes any disease?" and Horrigan affirmative stated, "that there is absolutely no proof that cigarettes are addictive, and that, cigarette smoke does not cause any lung cancer or any disease;"

30). That on/or about, April 14, 1994, Defendant's former Chairman & Chief Executive Officer (CEO), James W. Johnston, while acting in the course and conduct within the scope of its' employment, in the stream of commerce of § 36-2-803 et seq., that Johnston did knowingly took affirmative steps to appear in a national televised Congressional Subcommittee hearing, before the former Chairman, Henry A. Waxman, at 2415 Rayburn House Office Building, in Washington, D.C., and the CBS TV News Broadcasting Network Inc.'s News Reporter, Robert (Bob) Schieffer and Ronald (Ron) Wyden, asked Defendant's Former Chairman & CEO, James W. Johnston, under the penalty of perjury, "Whether it added or otherwise "manipulate nicotine to addict smokers?" and Defendant's (former) CEO, Johnston affirmative stated that,

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"We do not do anything to "hook" smokers or to keep them hooked;" that "R.J. Reynolds did "not" design our cigarettes with any nicotine levels in specification;

31). That, on/or about, May 16, 2004, based upon discovery, information and belief, through the Newsweek, Sports Illustrated, Jet, Time & Life, Ebony, Playboy, Pennhouse magazines, Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps, and issued a statement through its "website" that, "R.J. Reynolds does "not" add nicotine or any nicotinic compounds to any of our cigarettes, nor do we do anything to enhance the effects of nicotine on the smokers;"

32). That the pro'se Plaintiff, did acted in good faith, what the aforesaid Defendant affirmative represented in its advertisements and statements in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 31, hereof and Plaintiff acted reasonably detrimentally reliance upon Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc.'s Paragraph(s) advertisements and statements and became physically, psychologically, and emotionally dependency or addictive, hereof;

IV. DEFENDANT, BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION

33). That, on/or about, September 23, 1974, Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation's (former) Advertising & Marketing Planning Director, Richard L. Johnson, while acting during the course and conduct within the scope of its' employment, in the stream of commerce, took affirmative steps by stating that, "Although B & W's share of smokers under 25 (Twenty Five) years old, was greater than the rest of the industry, this was due entirely to its' Kool brands of cigarettes; and without Kools' influence, the Company's profile is female, old and getting older, a relatively undesirable situation;"

34). That on/or about, October 05, 1975, Defendant's former Marketing Director, Richard L. Johnson, did knowingly took affirmative steps and advertised through Newsweek, Ebony, Hot Rod, Sports Illustrated, Jets, Reader's Digest, and Post Guide magazines that, "Kool cigarette brands has a young age profile; the largest proportion of Kools' smokers are between 16 and 25 years of age and that Kools' young age profile contracts with the

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older age profile of the other major menthol brand-Salem and is more similar to that of Marlboro; and that starters made up 15% of smokers age 16 to 25 and that "kool cigarette brands" "attracts" a high level of starting smoking, "especially 16-25 years old starters;"

35). That, on/or about, 1972, the aforesaid Defendant, took affirmative steps by publicly advertised that stated, "its Buglers' (Roll-Own-Your-Own, Loose Can Container) tobacco products is mild with good flavor and have "no adverse" effects on ones' nose, throat and does "not" have any "additives," and safe and harmless against any disease and less harmful on ones' sensory organs;"

36). That on/or about, April 14, 1994, Defendant's former President, Thomas E. Sandefur, while acting in the course and conduct within the scope of its' employment, in the stream of commerce, and that it did knowingly took affirmative steps, to appear and initiate an national interview with the CBS TV News Broadcasting Network Inc.'s Reporter, Robert (Bob) Schieffer, at 2415 Rayburn House Office Building, in Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia), and before a Congressional (former) Chairman, Henry A. Waxman's Subcommittee hearing on issues of health, energy, commerce and environment; and during the hearing, the CBS TV News Reporter, Schieffer and Ronald (Ron) Wyden asked, (former) President, Sandefur, "whether its cigarettes are addictive? Sandefur affirmative stated that, "Nicotine is not addictive and Brown & Williamson does "nothing in the manufacture of its' tobacco products that "increases the level of nicotine "above" that which is "naturally found in the tobacco plant, "nor does it artificially increase nicotine;"

37). That on/or about, January 02, 1996, Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., Phillip Morris USA, Inc., Lorillard Tobacco Company, through the Tobacco Institute, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to file a joint submission report, which opposed the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA's) report, that affirmative stated, "that under its scientifically verifiable criteria, "nicotine and cigarette smoking are "not" addictive to smokers;"

38). That on/or about, May 10, 2004, Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, issued an advertisement in the Sports Illustrated, Ebony,

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Reader's Digest, People's, Playboy, ESPN, Vogue, PentHouse, Vibe magazine(s), and the New York Times, the New York Posts, the Washington Times, the Washington Post, the Charleston's Post & Courier Newspaper News Outlet, that affirmative represented by stating that, "Kool brands recognized DJ as the center of "Hip Hop," inspired by the real feel and energy of the streets....DJ's are the masters of the Hip Hop like, "Kool brands of cigarettes" is the master of menthol; " Kool Mixx special edition packs are our mark of respect for these "Hip Hop players;"

39). That Plaintiff, as an observer, reader, listener or heard, Plaintiff did act in good faith, as to what I had read, observed on national televised, outdoor billboards, coupons, posters, TV commercial advertisements, aforesaid magazines, newspapers that Plaintiff acted reasonably detrimentally reliance upon these aforesaid Paragraph(s) statements of the Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation and continued to purchase and smoke Defendant's Kools and Buglers tobacco products and became dependency upon them;

IV. DEFENDANT, LORILLARD TOBACCO COMPANY

40). That, on/or about, June 09, 1978, Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company, did knowingly took affirmative steps to issue public statements to advertised its' Newport cigarette brands, that stated, "Newport cigarette was definitely a starter brand and its' Newport cigarettes is identified as an entry brand and further stated that, "black Newport and "Kool smokers are even younger than the switching data would indicate;"

41). That on/or about, August 30, 1978, the aforesaid Defendant's former Director of Sales, Teddy Achey, did knowingly took affirmative steps to make a public advertising statement to convey and induce the American members of the public, including Plaintiff, by affirmative stated that, "The success of Newport brands has been fantastic during the past few years. (further), "Our profile taken locally shows that our "Newport brands of cigarettes purchased by black people (of all ages), young adults, especially high schoolstudents. (further) "Newports cigarette brands in the 1970's is turning into the "Marlboro" of the 60's and 70's, and I think the time is right to develop a "Newport Natural (Non-Menthol) cigarette to

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attract the young adult consumers" desiring a non-menthol product;"

42). That, on/or about, April 14, 1994, Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company's former Chairman Andrew H. Tisch and former Vice Chairman, Alexander Spear, while acting during the course and conduct within their employment, in the stream of commerce, did knowingly took affirmative steps, during an national interview, with the CBS TV News Broadcasting Network Inc.'s Reporter, Robert (Bob) Schieffer, and former Congressional Chairman, Henry A. Waxman, at the 2415 Rayburn House Office Building, in Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia), and Ronald (Ron) Wyden, met on a national subcommittee hearing on issues related to health, energy, commerce and environment;

43). During the aforesaid hearing, both Robert Schieffer and Wyden asked Defendant's Chairman(s) Tisch and Spear, "do they believe that nicotine is addictive? and both Tisch and Spear affirmative stated that, "they believe that nicotine is not addictive; and further stated that, "Cigarette Maker could adjust the level of nicotine in their products by blending different types of tobaccos to create a blend with a higher concentration; and both Andrew H. Tisch and Alexander Spear, affirmative denied, that "it manipulates the amount of nicotine contained in its cigarettes;"

44). That on/or about, January 02, 1996, Defendants, Lorillard Tobacco Company, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, through the Tobacco Institute, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to jointly engaged in filing a submission report that affirmatively "opposed" the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA's) report that affirmative stated that, "under its' scientifically verifiable criteria, "nicotine and cigarette smoking are "not addictive to smokers;"

45). That, on/or about, May 10, 2004, Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company's former Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Martin Orlowsky, did knowingly took affirmative steps to continued "deny" that smoking cigarettes causes any diseases and emphysema, COPD and heart disease and further stated that, "we do not know and if in fact the evidence, the scientific evidence is such that it warrants, and saying it does cause, we have been in a longstanding position, and we don't know;"

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46). That Plaintiff did affirmative read about, these facts in the Sports Illustrated, Jets, Ebony, Playboy, PentHouse, outdoors billboards, Post Guide, the Washington Post, the Washington Times, the New York Times, the New York Post and Plaintiff acted in good-faith, as what the Defendant affirmative represented were truth and accurate and acted reasonably detrimentally reliance upon Defendant's statements in Paragraph(s) 40 thru 45, hereof, and Plaintiff continued to purchase and smoke Defendant's tobacco products and became physically, psychologically, emotionally addictive;

IV. DEFENDANT, PHILLIP MORRIS INC.

47). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, through the American Cancer Society, Inc.'s Senior News Editors, Terry Martin, Stacy Simon, and reviewed by Sanja Jelic, M.D., disclosed information and facts that, the aforesaid Defendant concealed, suppressed, omitted, prevented from the American members of the public, cigarette smokers, non-smokers, potential smokers, and Plaintiff herein, that on/or about, January 16, 1950, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to publish and affirmative advertised its Marlboro Regular non-filtered cigarette brands, by employing the image of the Marlboro Man, "a rugged cowboy often seen riding on horseback, with a Marlboro cigarette in his mouth smoking, promoting and advertising its' Marlboro cigarette brands on national televised commercials, affirmative stating that, "Nobody can smoke a better cigarette than Marlboro and further stated that, "Marlboro cigarettes are wholesome, fit safe for ones' use, against throat irritations;"

48). That, on/or about, March 10, 1951, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., as paid sponsor, sponsored radio and televised commercials and shows, advertising and promoting its Marlboro cigarette brands, including but not limited to, "The I Love Lucy TV Series, entertainment shows, affirmative stated that, "Smoking Marlboro cigarettes is good for your health; Defendant, also sponsored the Arthur Godfrey televised entertainment show, affirmative advertised and promoted that, "Smoking cigarettes, even Marlboro cigarettes were non-addictive and not injurious to ones' health;"

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49). That, on/or about, December 12, 1984, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc. did knowingly took affirmative steps to issue, publish and advertised through Newsweek, Reader's Digest, Post Guide, Jets, Sports Illustrated, Ebony, Vibes, PlayHouse, PentHouse and other magazines and the Washington Post, the Washington Times, the New York Post, the New York Times, the Charleston Post & Courier Newspapers News Outlets and other major and local Newspapers that affirmative stated that, "its' Marlboro's growth and presumably, its position as the main brand of choice among new smokers, "co-incided" with the "Marlboro Country Campaign" and one that probably did appeal to young people, but not one that marketers would have been likely one have composed to "attract young people;"

50). That, on/or about, August 10, 1987, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to publicly advertised statements in local, major and national interstate circulations of Newspaper News outlets and magazines, including but not limited to, the Washington Post, the Washington Times, the New York Times, the New York Times, the Charleston's Post & Couriers, Newspapers, and the Reader's Digest, Sports Illustrated, Jets, Ebony, Newsweek, Vibes, Playboy, PentHouse, People's, Hot Rod magazines, that affirmative represented by stating that, (had pictures of smokers talking to the readers saying), "Please don't tell me my cigarette smoke is harmful to you;" There's just "No convincing proof" that it is;" and I know there's no proof my smoke can hurt you!"

51). That, on/or about, April 14, 1994, Defendant's former President & Chief Executive Officer (CEO), William I. Campbell, did knowingly took affirmative steps, while acting during the course and conduct within the scope of it's employment, in the stream of commerce, during an national interview with the CBS TV News Broadcasting Network Inc.'s Reporter, Robert (Bob) Schieffer and a former Senator, Ronald (Ron) Wyden, before a Waxman's Subcommittee Hearing (former Congressional Chairman, Henry A. Waxman), on issue of health, energy, commerce and environment, sworn under oath pursuant to the penalty of perjury, before a live televised audience; at 2415 Rayburn House Office Building, in Washinton, D.C. (District of Columbia);

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52). During the subcommittee hearing, the CBS TV News Reporter, Robert (Bob) Schieffer and Ronald Wyden, asked Defendant's former President & CEO, Campbell, whether smoking cigarette is addictive? and whether it "manipulated its nicotine level in its' cigarettes to addict smokers? CEO Campbell took affirmative steps to denied, that smoking cigarettes is addictive, and further stated that, "P.M., does not manipulate nicotine levels in their cigarettes to addict smokers, and the methods of quality control do not constitute manipulation;

53). That, on/or about, June 23, 1994, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to publicly issue a press release report, that affirmative stated that, "there is no indication that ammonia compounds in our cigarettes "alters" the amount of nicotine the smoker inhales and the presence of ammonia compounds in cigarettes "does not supports," Dr. David Kessler's allegations that Cigarette Companies "manipulates nicotine levels" to addict their customers;"

54). That, on/or about, October 18, 1995, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to issue and published its' "press-release report," through Newsweek, Ebony, Reader's Digest, Jets, Sports Illustrated, Post Guide, the New York Post, the New York Times, the New York Post, the Charleston's Post & Courier, the State's Newspapers, that affirmative represented by stating that, "P.M., USA, "does not" use ammonia in the cigarette manufacturing process to increase the amount of nicotine inhaled by the smoker to affect the rate of absorption of nicotine in the bloodstream of the smoker or to increase the potency of the nicotine a smoker actually inhales;"

55). That on/or about, January 02, 1996, Defendants, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Lorillard Tobacco Company, through the Tobacco Institute, Inc., did knowingly took affirmative steps to jointly issued a written submission, opposing the U.S. Food & Drug Administration's (FDA's) statement report, and in the aforesaid Defendants' opposed submission, it affirmative stated that, "under its scientifically verifiable criteria, that nicotine and cigarette smoking "are not addictive;"

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56). That, on/or about, May 12, 2002, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc.'s Vice President of Marketing & Sales, Michael Mahan, did knowingly took affirmative steps to make and published statements, regarding its Marlboro Brands, that stated, "its' Marlboro brands' prime target is to attract young adult smokers;"

57). Plaintiff asserts, that he acted in good-faith, upon what the aforesaid Defendant, affirmative represented to him (Plaintiff) were "truthfully and accurately" and took further steps and acted reasonably detrimentally reliance upon the Defendants' aforesaid statements and advertisements, pled, set forth in Paragraph(s) 47 thru 56, hereof, and continued to purchase, smoke and became physically, psychologically and emotionally addictive or dependency upon Defendant's tobacco products;

IV. DEFENDANT(S)' ADVERTISEMENTS AND STATEMENTS THAT DEFENDANTS' REPRESENTED WERE PURPOSEFULLY DIRECTED TOWARDS THE MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC OF THE FORUM STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONSUMERS, POTENTIAL CIGARETTE SMOKERS, CIGARETTE SMOKERS, NON-SMOKERS AND CIGARETTE SMOKER"

58). Defendant(s) of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations' as pled, identified in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 56, hereof and Defendants' affirmative advertisements and statements as pled, identified in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 56, herein demonstrated as a reasonable inference, that the aforesaid Defendants' herein affirmative "had and continue to have a systematic minimum/sufficient business related "contact activities" within the forum State of South Carolina, pursuant to § 36-2-803 et seq., § 39-1-20 et seq., and § 39-65-50 et seq., that were affirmative or "purposefully directed towards" the forum State of South Carolina's members of the public, including residents, citizens, consumers, potential cigarette smokers, non-cigarette smokers, cigarette smokers, including Plaintiff herein;

59). That Plaintiff's physical, psychological, emotional, economical, non-economical addictions, injuries and damages, including but not limited to, high-blood pressure, hypertension, shortage of breath, increase phlegm, chronic coughing, throat irritation, throat scratching, asthma, wheezing, dizziness, blurry and poor vision, caused Plaintiff to have to wear eye glasses, tuberculosis (TB), and mandatory takes life-time prescribed

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medications, including but not limited to, Lisiropril 20 mg., substituted for Zestril, ordered by Nurse Practitioner, Lilian Emetu, Amlodipine 10 mg., substituted for Norvasc ordered and prescribed by Medical Physician, Dr. Gregory Furness and Fenorbrate 134 mg, hereof, and other serious, permanent and irreparable damages substantially "arose out of," in related to," and in connection with" the aforesaid Defendants' "continuous systematic minimum/sufficient business related "contact activities" within the forum State of South Carolina Carolina; §§ 36-2-803 et seq., § 39-1-20 et seq.: Article 3, Section 2, Clause 1;

60). That the aforesaid Defendants' individually and collectively did knowingly took affirmative steps to avails themselves of the benefits, privileges and protection of the forum State Code of Laws, 1976, of South Carolina, that such of the "maintenance of the suit, does "not offend" traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice of due process clause of the United States' Constitutional provision; 14th Amendment of the United States' Constitution;

61). Therefore, for these reasons, Plaintiff hereby, and presumes that, this respective Court has reasonable authority and legal standing to exercise "personal jurisdiction" over the non-residential and foreign of the Tobacco Industry Corporations' as Defendants and the aforesaid Defendants should reasonably anticipate being haled into the forum State of South Carolina'

V. PLAINTIFF HAS LEGAL STANDING TO FILE SUIT AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS IN
THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, PURSUANT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE
3, OF SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1"

I. FIRST (1ST), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, OF LEGAL STANDING, 1). "PLAINTIFF SUFFERED AN INJURY-IN-FACT AN INVASION OF A LEGAL PROTECTED INTEREST, WHICH IS CONCRETE AND PARTICULARIZED, THAT IS ACTUAL OR IMMINENT AND NOT CONJECTURAL OR HYPOTHETICAL"

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62). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 and 02; and Paragraph(s) 03 thru 61, hereof, that demonstrates as a reasonable inference that, under the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, Statutory provisions of the Civil Remedies & Procedure Act of § 15-3-530 (4),(5)(7) et seq., and under the South Carolina Unfair Trade & Commercial Practice Act § 39-1-20 thru 39-5-20 et seq., conferred, created, ~~conferred, created,~~ and provided Plaintiff, individually, personally, and a private right and a legal protected interest to bring before this Court to "redress and enforce" his rights and legal interest against the aforesaid Defendants' (of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations') violation of a legal interest and legal rights of Plaintiff, who has affirmatively suffered and sustained an "injury in fact," which is "concrete and particularized, which affected Plaintiff individually and personally, that is actual and imminent, that affirmative threatens Plaintiff's health, safety, life and welfare, that is not conjectural or hypothetical;

63). That the "essential purpose of the aforesaid Statute is to "protect Plaintiff from the kind of harm or risk of potential latency risk of dangers that Plaintiff has suffered and sustained; Plaintiff is a member of the public, of a class of persons the Statute intend to protect and designed to prevent Plaintiff from "exposure of the latency carcinogenic constituents or hazardous compound substances, in Defendants' tobacco products, as pled, identified, set forth in Paragraph(s) 14 thru 19, hereof, that has caused and threatens Plaintiff's past, present and future health, safety, life and welfare, putting Plaintiff's health, safety, life and welfare in a substantial and natural dangerous condition that is not conjectural and hypothetically, that recklessly denied, deprived, Plaintiff's right, and legal protected interest of his health, safety, life and welfare, putting it in jeopardy;

64). Including but not limited to, physically, psychologically and emotionally addiction, chronic coughing, high-blood pressure, hypotension, asthma, shortage of breath, increase phlegm, periodontal tooth loss, and causing Plaintiff to take life time prescribed medications, including but

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not limited to, Lisiopril 20 mg., Amlodipine 10 mg., and Fenorbrate 134 mg., Aspirin 325 mg., hereof;

IV. THE SECOND (2ND), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF LEGAL STANDING, 2). "A CAUSAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE INJURY IN FACT AND THE DEFENDANTS' CONDUCT COMPLAINED OF AND THE INJURY HAS TO BE "FAIRLY-TRACEABLE" TO THE DEFENDANT(S)"

65). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations of a "causal connection between Plaintiff's injury in fact and Defendants' conduct complained of as pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 64, hereof, to demonstrates as a reasonable inference, that Plaintiff's injury in fact and injuries has to be "fairly-traceable" to Defendants of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations, as pled, identified in Paragraph(s) 05 thru 13, hereof;

IV. THE THIRD (3RD), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF LEGAL STANDING, 3). "THAT IT MUST BE LIKELY AS OPPOSED TO MERELY SPECULATIVE THAT PLAINTIFF'S INJURIES WILL BE "REDRESSED" BY A FAVORABLE JUDGMENT OR DECISION"

66). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 64, hereof, that as opposed to merely speculative, that Plaintiff's injuries will be "redressed" by a favorable judgment or decision, hereof;

V. PLAINTIFF REQUEST THE COURT TO "INVOKE" THE EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL DOCTRINE AGAINST, THE DEFENDANTS' PRESUMABLY AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE OF STATUTORY OF LIMITATIONS PERIOD OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS"

I. THE FIRST (1ST), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, 1).
"CONDUCT BY PARTY "ESTOPPED" WHICH AMOUNTS TO A FALSE REPRESENTATION OR A CONCEALMENT OF A MATERIAL FACT"

67). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations of Defendants' conduct, which amounts to a false

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representation or a concealment of a material fact, pled, identified, set forth, as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 14 thru 61, hereof;

V. THE SECOND (2ND), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, 2). "THAT DEFENDANTS' INTENTION THAT THEIR CONDUCT SHALL BE ACTED UPON BY THE OTHER PARTY"

68). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, as pled, identified, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 14 thru 64, hereof, to demonstrates as a reasonable inference, that Defendants' intention that their conduct shall be acted upon by the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein that affirmative establish Defendants' condition of the state of their minds, individually and collectively, acting with specific intent to deceive and induce/influence Plaintiff's decision/choice to defraud Plaintiff into purchasing and smoking Defendants' tobacco products, to increase their tobacco products' sales and to maximize their commercial and corporates' profits, hereof;

V. THE THIRD (3RD), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, 3). "THE DEFENDANTS' KNOWLEDGE, ACTUAL OR CONSTRUCTIVE, OF THE TRUE FACT(S)"

69). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, as pled, identified, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 64, hereof, including but not limited to:

DEFENDANT, R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC.

70). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, The American Cancer Society, Inc.'s Senior News Editors disclosed material facts of the Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc.'s actual or constructive knowledge, that Defendant, affirmative kepted concealed and prevented the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein from knowing, that on/or about, February 12, 1953, Defendant's former Chief Scientist & Director, Claude Edward Teague, did affirmative conducts an laboratory experiment with mice, by shaving the

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skin backs of mices and painted their backs with black-like tar obtained from tobacco condensate; during Dr. Teague's experiments he discovered and identified poisionous chemicals identified as benzo(a)pyrene and arsenic and other hazardous compund substances in the "tobacco smoke condensate," which were collected from the human's lungs and after more than 6 (six) months to one (1) year, after the application, those laboratory mices, only 1 (One) mice survived, the other mices affirmative developed "malignant tumors or squamous cell cancer; and as result, Dr. Teague inform (Defendants) R.J. Reynolds (Tobacco Company, Inc.), regarding its' laboratory findings, and (Defendant) R.J. Reynolds (Tobacco Company, Inc.), advised Dr. Teague, not to published this information to the American public at large, to keep it concealed and confidential;

71). That on/or about, December 11, 12, 1969, thru January 09, 1970, Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., hired Dr. Price, a Scientist & Chemist, and during its' laboratory experiments at the Mouse House Facility Laboratory, in Winston Salem, North Carolina, a project known as "Project 6900," it had experiments with mices, rats, monkeys, rabbits, pigs and cats, and Dr. Price, shaved the skin backs of mices and rats approximately 100 (One Hundred) and applied tobacco smoke condensate to the shaved skin back s of the mices and rats, and after examining the tobacco smoke condensate, Dr. Price identified benzo(a)pyrene and other hazardous compound substances;

72). After approximately 6 (six) months, 85% of the shaved skin backs of the mices and rats developed tumorigenic cancer or squamous cell cancer; Dr. Price stated in his report, based upon his medical findings, evidence is clearly established, that its filtered cigarette smoke are no less tumorigenic, than its "non-flitered cigarette smoke; and on/or about January 09, 1970, Dr. Price's laboratory findings was discovered by Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc.'s (former) President & Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Joseph F. Cullman, III, who issued a complaint to (Defendant), R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., that affirmative stated in pertinent part, that should this report that, smoking cigarettes is a link of causing lung cancer, reached the American public at large, it would pose an "massive civil litigation against the Tobacco Industry;"

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STATEMENT OF CLAIM, IV.
PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST TO INVOKE THE EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL DOCTRINE, V.

73). Despite, the many years of progress made in the Project 6900, just in one (1) day, without any warnings or notice, Defendant, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., "abruptly," closed the entire Mouse House Laboratory Facility, in Winston Salem, North Carolina, and fired all 26 (Twenty Six) employees and staffs, and destroyed everything in it, including but not limited to its' medical and scientific record, files, reports, even killed all the laboratory animials;

V. DEFENDANT, BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION

74). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, the American Cancer Society, Inc.'s Senior News Editors, Terry Martin, Stacy Simon, through Sanja Jelic, M.D., disclosed material information and facts of a long-time cover-up, concealment of the hidden latency risk of dangers, relating to smoking cigarettes, health and disease, that the aforesaid Defendant, affirmative suppressed, prevent, omitted from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, and on/or about, September 21, 1992, a long-time cover-up, by Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, did knowingly took affirmative steps, while acting in the course and conduct within the scope of its employment, while in the stream of commerce, for many years "clandestinely engaged" in developing through a DNA Plant Technology Corporation, in Oakland, California;

75). Did affirmative manufactured "Y-1," tobacco high-nicotine artificially, contained more than 1 (One) million pounds, by knowingly took steps to blend it (Y-1 tobacco-nicotine artificially) with natural tobacco, and designed its Kool menthol filtered cigarette Brands and its Buglers (Roll-Own-Your-Own, Loose tobacco products), that the American members of the public, including Plaintiff, purchased and smoke, and the aforesaid Defendant, self-concealed, and kepted it secret, and instructed its' official, employed at the DNA Plant Technology Corporation, "if the U.S. Food & Drug Administration's (FDA's) Investigators comes here to inspect, tell them that, "Y-1," had never been commercialized and manufactured here, at this Plant;"

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75). That on/or about, May 03, 1994, the U.S. Food & Drug Administration sent 4 (four), Investigators at the DNA Plant Technology, and conducted an inspection and found 2 (Two), United States' Customs Service Invoice Sheets, that indicated facts, that more than 1 (One) million pounds of "Y-1, artificial tobacco-nicotine, had been shipped to Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, that were manufactured at the DNA Plant Technology, in Oakland, California, and based upon these facts, when the FDA's Investigators questioned Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation concerning it, Defendant "admitted" that it had been developing and manufacturing, "Y-1," high nicotine artifical tobacco, at the DNA Plant Technology, in Oakland, California and it remains on file of David Kessler's report as of this date;

V. DEFENDANT, LORILLARD TOBACCO COMPANY

76). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, the American Cancer Society, Inc.'s Senior News Editors, as aforesaid, disclosed information and material facts, that Defendant, Lorillard Tobacco Company, kepted concealed, confidential, and "prevented" from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff from knowing and on/or about, September 26, 1977, the major Tobacco Industry Corporation(s), including Defendants, Lorillard Tobacco Company, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Inc., Phillip Morris USA, Inc., Liggett Group, Inc., The American Tobacco Company, and the Tobacco Institute, Inc., hired Dr. Gary Huber, former Scientist & Chemist Research at the Harvard University to conduct an independant laboratory experiment research regarding smoking, health and disease with mices;

77). Dr. Huber, shaved the dermal skin backs of over 500 mices, obtained tobacco smoke condensate, and applied it to the shaved dermal skin backs of the mices, and after a period of 6 (six) months to 1 (One) year, the laboratory mices developed emphysema, squamous cell cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); afterward, Dr. Huber, had a meeting with major Tobacco Industry Corporations, who hired him, informed them of the outcome results, and stated in part that, "even if a person pass by and inhale second-hand smoke, such person would contract lung disease, and the

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aforesaid Defendants with their outside attorneys jointly agreed to modify or alter Dr. Gary Huber's laboratory findings, should the Dr. Huber's findings reach the media or public's attention, that smoking cigarettes or inhal second-hand tobacco smoke causes lung cancer and other related disease and the Defendants kepted Dr. Huber's Finding concealed and confidential from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff;

V. DEFENDANT, PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC.

78). Based upon discovery, information and belief, on/or about, April 08, 2022, the American Cancer Society, Inc.'s Senior News Editors, Terry Martin, Stacy Simon, through Sanja Jelic, M.D., it reasonably disclosed information and facts that, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., self-concealed, suppressed and "prevented" from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff, and that on/or about, March 15, 1961, Liggett Group, Inc., and its former President, Kinsley V. Dey, hired Dr. Arthur Dehon Little and Dr. Jeffery Harris, as outside Research Scientist and Chemist to conduct an independent research on health, smoking cigarettes and disease, in a method called Project XA;

79). Both Dr.(s) Little and Harris, discovered an internal method to "reduce, remove and replace the hazardous carcinogenic constituents, and compound substances in the cigarettes, that would make, develop and design a safer and healthier cigarette called the "Palladium Catalyst cigarette brand; and once Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, and the Tobacco Institute, Inc.'s Committee counsel, Ernest Peeple, heard about Dr. Little and Harris's success, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., took affirmative steps an "threatened" Liggett Group, Inc., "not to make, develop, design and place a "safer and healthier cigarette" in the market places, in the United States and if they (Liggett Group, Inc.) did, Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., would do every thing in its power and efforts to stop it;"

79). That Defendant, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, and the Tobacco Institute, Inc.'s Committee Counsel, Ernest Peeple, took affirmative measures to "freeze Liggett out of its joint defense agreements

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and perhaps "exclude" Liggett Group, Inc., from the Tobacco Institute, Inc., from being a member, as well because, selling and marketing the Project XA Cigarette or the Palladium Catalyst cigarettes would be a public "admission" that Phillip Morris USA, Inc.'s cigarettes would show that, its (Defendant, Phillip Morris USA, Inc.'s) cigarettes on the market are "not a safe product, which would give rise to "massive civil litigation" against the Tobacco Industry Corporations, entirely;"

80). Based upon these facts and threats, Liggett Group, Inc., discontinued its' sales and marketing the Project XA cigarette, and jointly agreed with Defendants, Phillip Morris USA, Inc., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation and The Tobacco Institute, Inc., not to perform research on smoking and health and not to make, develop, and design a "safer cigarette and they further jointly agreed in concerted action, to keep any such information in such nature, confidential and concealed from the American public at large;"

V. THE FOURTH (4TH), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, 4).

PLAINTIFF'S LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND MEANS OF KNOWLEDGE OF TRUTH AS TO FACTS IN QUESTION"

81). Plaintiff hereby, asserts that as a member of the public, and a cigarette smoker, that he lacked knowledge and means of knowledge of truth as to the facts, regarding the aforesaid Defendants' knowledge and affirmative falsity representations, concerning Defendants' individually and collective advertisements and statements, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 14 thru 64, and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof; even in the exercised of due diligence and a reasonable diligence, Plaintiff could not have known or foreseeable known, because the aforesaid Defendants of the major Tobacco Industry Corporations as pled, identified in Paragraph(s) 7 thru 13, herein, fif knowingly took affirmative steps and unreasonable measures, using their expert and superior knowledge, expert skills, expert trainings, expert experience, to "prevent, suppress, self-concealed, concealed, omitted, "clandestinely" engaged to disinform, misinform, misrepresentation, maliciously, misdirected the American members of the public, including Plaintiff as a cigarette smoker, from whole knowledge of truth, that

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smoking cigarettes "does not cause any adverse health affect, lung cancer or any other related disease, and did knowingly took further affirmative steps to "destroy relevant materials, medical files, medical adverse health reports, scientific data information that smoking cigarette causes lung cancer and ultimately "killed" all their laboratory animals and other animals, keep the whole knowledge of truth;

82). Defendants' purpose and object are to keep the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, in "ignorance and unknowable, and unaware of the latency risk of dangers, that smoking cigarette causes cancer and other related disease, and to keep the American members of the public including Plaintiff, purchasing and smoking Defendants' cigarettes or tobacco products, to increase Defendant's tobacco products' sales, individually and collectively, and to "maximize" their own commercial and corporate profits, rather the interest of the American members of the public, including Plaintiff's health, safety, life and welfare;

V. THE FIFTH (5TH), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, 5). "PLAINTIFF ACTED REASONABLY IN RELIANCE UPON DEFENDANTS" CONDUCT OF WHOM SHOULD BE ESTOPPED"

83). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 14 thru 64; Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof to demonstrate as a reasonable inference, that Plaintiff as a member of the public and a cigarette smoker, acted in good-faith, what the aforesaid Defendants, individually and collectively affirmative represented as truth and accuracy and acted reasonably **detrimetally reliance** upon what Defendants' affirmative represented and what the Defendants' individually and collectively omitted, and prevented from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein;

V. THE SIXTH (6TH), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL, 6). "THE PREJUDICIAL CHANGE OF THE CLAIMING ESTOPPEL"

84). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, as pled, identified, set forth, as if fully

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stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 14 thru 64; and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof to demonstrate as a reasonable inference, Plaintiff's **prejudicial changes** as a direct consequence and proximate cause of the Defendants' foreseeable conduct, including but not limited to, physical, psychological, emotional addiction, economical, non-economical serious and permanent damages and injuries, including chronic coughing, high blood pressure, hypertension, fatigue, anxiety, asthma, shortage of breath, increase phlegm, throat irritation, throat scratching, periodontal tooth loss, wrongful birth defects of low birth weight, eyes deformities, and mandatory to take prescribed medications, such as Lisiropril 20 mg., Amlodipine 10 mg., loss enjoyment of life, which is separate and distinct, unable to sleep, insomnia, fear of contracting lung cancer and any other disease; § 15-32-210 et seq.;

VI. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON

85). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 84, hereof and to demonstrate as a reasonably inference that the aforesaid Defendants' on/or about, November 09, 2020, did knowingly took affirmative steps to publicly "admitted," of telling the whole knowledge of truth, of lying and deceiving the American members of the public, including Plaintiff concerning denying the facts that smoking cigarettes causes lung cancer and other related disease for more than over "50 (Fifty) years, and on/or about, April 08, 2022, these aforesaid facts were affirmative disclosed to the Plaintiff;

VI. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

DEFENDANT, R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC.

86). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 84, hereof;

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STATEMENT OF THE FACTS, VI.

VI. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

DEFENDANT, BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION

87). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 84, hereof;

VI. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

DEFENDANT, LORILLARD TOBACCO COMPANY

88). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 84, hereof;

VI. STATEMENT OF THE FACT

DEFENDANT, PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC.

89). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 01 thru 84, hereof;

State, "if more than 1 (One) claim is asserted, number each claim and write a short statement of each claim in a separate paragraph, attached sheet below if needed:

1). Intentional Fraud, 2). Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, 3). Intentional Fraudulent In The Inducement, 4). Civil Conspiracy To Commit Fraud And concealment, 5). Negligent Failure To Warn, 6). Negligent/Grossly Negligent and 7). Radio, Television & Wire Communication Fraud;

VII. FOR A FIRST (1ST), CAUSE OF ACTION FOR INTENTIONAL FRAUD, THE FIRST (1ST), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF INTENTIONAL FRAUD, DEFENDANTS' FALSITY REPRESENTATION(S)

90). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, against each Defendants, individually and collectively , as pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof, to demonstrate as a reasonable

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inference, that Defendants individually and collectively, did knowingly took affirmative steps to represented its tobacco products to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff, herein falsely:

91). **The Second (2nd), Essential Element of Intentional Fraud, 2).** **"Defendants' Falsity:** Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates, by reference, each and every factual allegations in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof; 3). **The Third (3rd), Essential Element of Intentional Fraud, 3).** **Defendants' Materiality:** Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof, to demonstrate as a reasonable inference, what falsity materiality, that Defendants communicated to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein; 4). **The Fourth (4th), Essential Element of Intentional Fraud, 4).** **Defendants' individually knowledge of its falsity or its reckless disregard of its truth or falsity;** Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61; and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof;

92). **The Fifth (5th), Essential Element of Intentional Fraud,5).** **Defendants' individually intent that its falsity representation be acted upon by the other party;** Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof to demonstrate as a reasonable inference, the individual Defendants' state or condition of their minds, motives, acted with specific intent to induce, deceive, and defraud the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, under Rule 9, of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

6). **The Sixth (6th), Essential Element of Intentional Fraud, "The Hearer's (Plaintiff) ignorance of Defendants' falsity representation;** Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof and adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations pled in Paragraph(s) 81 and 82, hereof;

7). **The Hearer's (Plaintiff's) reliance upon the truth;** Plaintiff asserts that acted in good-faith, as what each and every individual Defendants, affirmative represented were truth and accurately, and **acted reasonably detrimentally reliance upon the factual allegations as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61,** acted reasonably detrimentally upon what the individual

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Defendants, intentional omitted, prevented from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein;

93). The Eighth (8th), Essential Element of Intentional Fraud, 8). "The Hearer's (Plaintiff's) has a justifiably right to act in reliance thereon Defendants' falsity representation; Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference each and every factual allegations pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof to demonstrate as a reasonable inference that, Plaintiff as a hearer had a justifiable right to act reasonably detrimentally reliance upon each and every individual Defendants' expert or superior knowledge, expert skills, expert training, expert experience, expert judgment, in the Defendants' individually affirmative representations, in their advertisements and statements to purchase and smoke Defendants' individual tobacco products, as pled, identified, in Paragraph(s) 5 thru 13, hereof and what each individually Defendants' affirmative omitted, prevented, concealed from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein;

94). The Ninth (9th), Essential element of Intentional Fraud, 9). The Hearer's (Plaintiff's) consequences and proximate cause of acting in good-faith, and acting reasonable detrimentally reliance upon Defendants' individually affirmative falsity representations, as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof, and to demonstrate as a reasonable inference, that Plaintiff suffered, and sustained physical, psychologically, emotionally, non-economical, economical serious and irreparable damages, injuries including but not limited to, Chronic coughing, high-blood-pressure, hypertension, fatigue, anxiety, asthma, shortage of breath, increase phlegm, throat irritation, throat scratching, wrongful birth defects of low birth weight, eyes (pupils) deformities, periodontal tooth loss, blurry vision, gasping for breath, and taking life-time prescribed medication, including but not limited to, Lisiropril 20 mg., Amlodipine 10 mg., and Plaintiff has sleep insomnia, unable to sleep, fear of contracting lung cancer and any other disease, because of the latency deleterious carcinogenic constituents, and/or compound substances slowly developing and actively developing, from the Defendants' individually tobacco products that Plaintiff smoked and exposed to for more than 45 (Forty Five) years, even from birth, because both of my parents smoked cigarettes every day,

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prior to my birth, hereof:

IX). THE SECOND (2ND), CAUSE OF ACTION, FOR INTENTIONAL FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION, "THE FIRST (1ST), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, 1).
DEFENDANTS' REPRESENTATION"

95). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, as pled, in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof; 2). The Second (2nd), Essential Element, for Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, Defendants' individually Falsity Representation, as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof; 3). The Third (3rd), Essential element for Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, Defendants' individually Materiality, as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof; 4). The Fourth (4th), Essential element for Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, Defendants' individually knowledge of its falsity or reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61; and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof; 5). The Fifth (5th), Essential element of Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, Defendants' intent that its falsity representation be acted upon by the other party; Plaintiff adopts and incorporates by reference, the factual allegations pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof to establish Defendants' individually state or condition of their minds, motives, acted with specific intent to induce, deceive, and to defraud the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, under Rule 9, of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure;

96). The Sixth (6th), Essential element of Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, "The hearer's (Plaintiff's) ignorance of Defendants' falsity representation, as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof, and Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates as pled in Paragraph(s) 81 and 82, hereof; 7). The Seventh (7th), essential element of Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, "The Hearer's (Plaintiff's) reliance upon the truth, as adopted and incorporates in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof, to demonstrate as a reasonable inference that, Plaintiff acted in good-faith, as truthful and accurately, what the individual Defendants' had affirmative represented and took further affirmative steps acted reasonably detrimentally reliance upon each and every individual Defendants'

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had affirmative represented and what the individual Defendants intentionally omitted, concealed, and prevented from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, as pled in Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80 hereof;

97). The Eighth (8th), essential element of Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, "The Hearer's (Plaintiff's) had a justifiable right to act reasonably detrimentally reliance upon each individual Defendants' affirmative representations, as pled, in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof, and Plaintiff as a hearer had a justifiable right had a justifiable right to act reasonable detrimentally upon what each individual Defendants, intentionally omitted, concealed, self-concealed from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff, herein, as pled in Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof, and Plaintiff had a justifiable right to act reasonable detrimentally reliance upon Defendants' individually **expert or superior knowledge, expert skills, expert trainings, expert experience, expert judgment,** in publicly advertising and made affirmative statements to induce Plaintiff to purchase and smoke the Defendants' individually tobacco products, and became physically, psychologically, emotionally addictive;

98). The Ninth (9th), essential element of Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation, The Hearer's (Plaintiff's) consequence and proximate cause of acting reasonable detrimentally reliance upon the individual Defendants' falsity representations, Plaintiff as a hearer, suffered and sustained serious and permanent physical, psychological, emotional addiction, including but not limit to, chronic coughing, high-blood pressure, wheezing, hypertension, fatigue, anxiety, asthma, shortage of breath, increase phlegm, throat irritation, throat scratching, wrongful birth defects of low birth weight, gasping for breath, and taking prescribed medications, including but not limited to, Lisiropril 20 mg., Amlodipine 10 mg., etc.

X. THE THIRD (3RD), CAUSE OF ACTION, INTENTIONAL FRAUDULENT IN THE INDUCEMENT

99). The First (1st), essential element of Intentional Fraudulent In The

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Inducement, 1). "That the alleged fraudfeasor (Defendants individually) made a false representation relating to a present or pre-existing fact, and Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegation as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof; 2). The Second (2nd), essential element of Intentional Fraudulent In The Inducement, that "the alleged fraudfeasor (Defendants individually), "intended to deceived the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, as pled, set forth in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof to show or established the individual Defendants' state or condition of their minds, motives, and acted with knowledge of specific intent to induce, deceive, mislead the American members of the public, including Plaintiff's choice/decision to purchased and smoke their tobacco products, to increase their tobacco products' sales and to maximized their commercial and corporate profits;

100). The Third (3rd), essential element of Intentional Fraudulent In The Inducement, 3). "That Plaintiff had a right to rely on the representation, that each individual Defendants affirmative made to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein; and Plaintiff adopts and incorporates the factual allegations as pled, in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61 hereof and Plaintiff acted reasonable detrimentally reliance upon each individual Defendants' affirmative representation, and upon their expert and superior knowledge, expert skills, expert trainings and expert experience to purchase and smoke and became physical, psychological and emotionally addictive, and had a right to rely upon what each individual Defendants, knowingly omitted, concealed, self-concealed and prevented from the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, as pled in Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80 hereof;

XI. THE FOURTH (4TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, CIVIL CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD AND CONCEALMENT, 1). THE FIRST (1ST) ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, "A COMBINATION OR AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO (2) OR MORE PERSONS"

101). Plaintiff hereby adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, as pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, hereof to demonstrate as a reasonable inference that, the individual Defendants' combination or an

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agreement to act with specific intent to conspire against the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, as pled in Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80 hereof; 2). The Second (2nd) essential element of Civil Conspiracy To Commit Fraud and Concealment, "Defendants' individual and jointly conduct of committing an unlawful act or lawful act by an unlawful means, as pled, identified, set forth in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61; and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof; 3). The Third (3rd), essential element of Civil Conspiracy To Commit Fraud and Concealment, "Together with their commission of an overt act in furtherance of their agreement," as pled, set forth in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, to demonstrate as a reasonable inference, Defendants' individual commission of an overt act in furtherance of their agreement, in conjunction with Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80 hereof; 4). The Fourth (4th), essential element of Civil Conspiracy To Commit Fraud and Concealment, "Plaintiff's damages as a proximate cause of Defendants' individual foreseeable conduct; and Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations of damages, injuries, including but not limited to, chronic coughing, wheezing, increase of phlegm, shortage of breath, high-blood pressure, hypertension, throat irritation, throat scratching, fatigue, anxiety, discomfort, asthma, wrongful birth defects of low birth weight, hereof;

XI. THE FIFTH (5TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO WARN AND THE FIRST (1ST), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, 1). "WHERE THE DEFENDANTS (INDIVIDUALLY) NEGLIGENTLY OR INTENTIONALLY CREATES THE RISKS"

102). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations that, each individually and jointly Defendants did knowingly, took affirmative steps, and negligently and intentionally created the risk of dangers, as pled, identified, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61, and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof; 2). The Second (2nd), essential element of Negligent Failure To Warn, 2). "Where a statute imposed a duty on the individual Defendants;" and Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, as pled, identified, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 14 thru 61; and Paragraph(s) 62 thru 63, hereof;

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103). The Third (3rd), essential element of Negligent Failure To Warn, 3). "Where the Defendants' individually and jointly, "voluntarily undertook a duty," and Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 23; Paragraph(s) 24 thru 61; and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof; and Paragraph(s) 62 and 63, hereof;

XII. THE SIXTH (6TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, NEGLIGENT GROSSLY NEGIGENT, 1).
FIRST (1ST), ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, "THAT DEFENDANTS (INDIVIDUALLY) HAD
A DUTY"

104). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegation, as pled, identified, set forth as if fully stated in Paragraph(s) 62 and 63, hereof to demonstrate as a reasonable inference that, the Defendants individually had a duty, under the South Carolina Unfair Trade & Commercial Practice Act of § 39-1-20 et seq., to not to "knowingly and intentionally make untrue statements of material facts, herein; 2). The Second (2nd), Essential element of Negligent/Grossly Negligent, that the Defendants individually breached the Statutory Duty and responsibilities of § 39-1-20 et seq., by knowingly took affirmative steps and unreasonable measures, knowingly and intentionally made affirmative false advertismens and statements of material facts to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, as pled, identified, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61; and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80, hereof, by violating the aforesaid Statute, by failure to exercised a duty of care, to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein;

105). The Third (3rd), essential element of Negligent/Grossly Negligent, "Plaintiff's damages as proximately cause of Defendants' individually breach of duty, by knowingly and and intentionally made untrue statements of a material facts to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein, which reasonably constitutes as a failure to exercise a duty of care to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff herein and Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations of Plaintiff's damages and injuries, as pled,

V. Injuries

If you sustained injuries related to the events alleged above, describe your injuries and state what medical treatment, if any, you required and did or did not receive.

Chronic coughing, high-blood pressure, hypertension, asthma, shortage of breath, gasping for breath, increase phlegm, periodontal teeth loss, wrongful birth defects, of low birth weight, deformities of eye (pupils), throat irritation, throat scratching, fatigue, anxiety, (See, Attached Sheet(s))

(SEE, ATTACHED SHEET(S))

VI. Relief

State briefly what you want the court to do for you. Make no legal arguments. Do not cite any cases or statutes. If requesting money damages, include the amounts of any actual damages and/or punitive damages claimed for the acts alleged. Explain the basis for these claims.

INVOKE THE EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL DOCTRINE, WHEN DEFENDANTS' PLEAD THEIR AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE OF STATUTORY OF LIMITATIONS PERIOD, AND PLAINTIFF'S SEEKS, \$ 100,000,000.00 (ONE HUNDRED MILLION) DOLLARS FOR COMPENSATORY DAMAGES AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES, AGAINST EACH INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS' FORESEEABLE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LATENCY AFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO DELETERIOUS OF TOXINS, CARCINOGENIC CONSTITUENTS, COMPOUND SUBSTANCES, SPRAYED, BLENDED MIXED WITH NATURAL TOBACCO FDR MORE THAN OVER 45 (FORTY FIVE) YEARS, AND FAILED TO AVOID IT, AS A REMEDY MEASURE;"

VII. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies Administrative Procedures

The Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), requires that "[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted."

Administrative remedies are also known as grievance procedures. Your case may be dismissed if you have not exhausted your administrative remedies.

ATTACHED SHEET, CONTINUED PAGE THIRTY EIGHT (38)
 PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON, #141070
 STATEMENT OF CLAIM, IV.
 ELEMENT OF A CAUSE OF ACTION, XII.

identified, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph 96, hereof, including but not limited to, Chronic coughing, high-blood pressure, hypertension, shortage of breath, gasping for breath, mental stress, mental shock, asthma, throat irritation, throat scratching, wrongful birth defects of low birth weight, hereof;

XIV). THE SEVENTH (7TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, RADIO, TELEVISION, WIRE COMMUNICATION FRAUD"

106). Plaintiff hereby, adopts and incorporates by reference, each and every factual allegations, that Defendants individually did knowingly, willfully and unlawfully took affirmative steps to commit radio, televised and communicated wire fraud, as pled, identified, described, set forth as if fully stated verbatim in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 61; and Paragraph(s) 69 thru 80 hereof;

XV. RELIEF OF DAMAGES

State briefly what you want the court to do for you. Make no legal arguments. Do not cite any cases or statutes. If requesting money damages, include the amount of any actual damages and/or punitive damages claimed for the acts alleged. Explain the basis for these claims.

XV). FOR RELIEF OF DAMAGES FOR THE FIRST (1ST), CAUSE OF ACTION OF INTENTIONAL FRAUD AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANT(S)

107). Plaintiff request the Court to grant in his favor for the relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$ 100,000,000.00 (One Hundred Million) dollars, against each individually Defendants, for the First (1st) Cause of Action for Intentional Fraud, on the basis of Plaintiff's permanent damages and injuries sustained and continued to sustain and because of the latency deleterious carcinogenic constituents that Plaintiff has been and will forever possess in his bodily organs; and Plaintiff request this Court for punitive damages, as a foreseeable consequence of Defendants individually conduct that reasonably exhibited knowingly, wilfullness, maliciousness, wantonousness, recklessness, deprived and denied Plaintiff's of his legal rights of his health, safety, life and

ATTACHED SHEET, CONTINUED PAGE THIRTY NINE (39)
PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON, #141070
STATEMENT OF CLAIM, IV.
RELIEF FOR DAMAGES, XV.

and welfare, for more than over 45 (Forty Five) years, having possession of the whole knowledge of truth:

XV. FOR RELIEF OF DAMAGES FOR THE SECOND (2ND), CAUSE OF ACTION,
INTENTIONAL FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL
DEFENDANT(S)"

108). Plaintiff request the Court to grant in his favor, for the relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$100,000,000.00 (One Hundred Million) dollars, against **each individual Defendants** for the Second (2nd), Cause of Action, of Intentional Fraudulent Misrepresentation and on the basis of Plaintiff suffered and will continued to forever to suffered permanent damages, and injuries, because of the latency deleterious carcinogenic constituents that Plaintiff has been exposed and will continue to be exposure to, because the latency deleterious carcinogenic constituents dwells in Plaintiff's bodily organs, that in the near future develop into cancer and other related diseases; and Plaintiff request the Court for punitive damages as a direct and foreseeable consequence and proximate cause of Defendants' individually conduct that exhibited knowingly, wilfulness, maliciousness, wantonousness, for acting with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's legal protected interest and rights to his health, safety, life and welfare, which could have been avoided;

XV. FOR RELIEF OF DAMAGES FOR THE THIRD (3RD), CAUSE OF ACTION, INTENTIONAL
FRAUDULENT IN THE INDUCEMENT, AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANT(S)"

109). Plaintiff request the Court to grant in his favor, for the relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$ 100,000,000.00 (One Hundred Million) dollars, against **each individual Defendants** on the basis of their Cause of Action for Intentional Fraudulent In The Inducement, and on the basis that, Plaintiff has in the past, present and will as a medical future certainty will suffer, and forever suffer damages and injuries as a proximate cause of been exposure to the **latency deleterious carcinogenic constituents**, that were affirmative sprayed, blended and mixed with "**natural tobacco,**" to design its cigarettes and tobacco products, that Plaintiff purchased and smoked; Plaintiff request the Court for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court through jurors, and a

ATTACHED SHEET, CONTINUED PAGE FORTY (40)
PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON, # 141070
PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF OF DAMAGES, XV.

direct cause of the individual Defendants' foreseeable conduct, that affirmative exhibited conduct of knowingly, wilfullness, wantonousness, maliciousness, and acted with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's legal protected interest and legal rights to his health, safety, life and welfare, which Defendants' knew, could have been avoided, if each individual Defendants would have took heed and warnings by their own scientists;

XV. FOR THE RELIEF OF DAMAGES FOR THE FOURTH (4TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, CIVIL CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD AND CONCEALMENT, AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS"

110). Plaintiff request the Court to grant in his favor, for the relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$ 100,000,000.00 (One Hundred Million) dollars, against the individual Defendants, and relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$ 50,000,000.00 (Fifty Million) dollars against the Defendants jointly, on the basis of their Civil Conspiracy To Commit Fraud and Concealment, and on the basis of Plaintiff has in the past, present and will continued to suffered serious permanent damages and injuries, based upon Plaintiff has been exposed to the latency affects of the deleteious carcinogenic constituents, as a long-time cigarette smoker and because the individually Defendants and jointly knew that smoking caused lung cancer but prevented the American members of the public, including Plaintiff from knowing the whole truth for more than over 45 (Forty Five) years, in their possession, control, custody and supervision;

111). Plaintiff request the Court for punitive damages against, each individual Defendants, for exhibiting foreseeable conduct of knowingly, wilfullness, maliciousness, wantonousness, and acted with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's legal protected interest and legal rights to his health, safety, life and welfare, which the Defendants, individually and jointly knew, could have been avoided;

XV. FOR THE RELIEF OF DAMAGES FOR THE FIFTH (5TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, NEGLIGENCE FAILURE TO WARN, AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS INDIVIDUALLY"

ATTACHED SHEET, CONTINUED PAGE FORTY ONE (41)
PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARRELL NELSON, #141070
PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF OF DAMAGES, XV.

112). Plaintiff request the Court to grant in his favor, for the relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$ 100,000,000.00 (One Hundred Million) dollars, against each individual Defendants, on the basis of "Negligent Failure To Warn, based upon the past, present and with medical future certainty, continue to suffer and sustain, serious permanent physical, psychological, emotional damages and latency injuries, as a consequent of long-time exposure to the deleterious carcinogenic constituents that the individual Defendants "sprayed, blended and mixed" with natural tobacco and knowingly took affirmative steps in negligent failure to warn, Plaintiff of the serious latency risk of dangers, as pled, identified in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 80, hereof, for over more than 45 (Forty Five), years of foreseeable knowledge of the dangers;

113). Plaintiff respectfully request this Court to grant him punitive damages in an amount to be determined by this Court through jury, because of each individually Defendants' conduct, affirmative exhibited knowingly, wilfullness, wantonousness, maliciousness, recklessness and acted with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's health, safety, life and welfare and to Plaintiff's legal protected interest and rights, which could have been avoided;

XV.) FOR THE RELIEF OF DAMAGES OF THE SIXTH (6TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, FOR
NEGLIGENT/GROSSLY NEGLIGENT"

114). Plaintiff request this Honorable Court to grant in his favor for the relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$ 100,000,000.00 (One Hundred Million) dollars, against each individual Defendants, on the basis of their Negligence/Grossly Negligence conduct, supervision, responsibilities and duties, as pled in Paragraph(s) 20 thru 80, hereof, and for the past, present and future, physical, psychological and emotional serious and permanent damages, injuries to the extent, Plaintiff will with medical future certainty, continue to take life-time prescribed medications, because of long-time exposure to the deleterious carcinogenic constituents "knowingly sprayed, mixed and blended with natural tobacco, which the deleterious carcinogenic constituents, affirmative has an "latency affects" inside Plaintiff's bodily organs, that will naturally and probable develop into cancer, beginning with a consistent cough;

ATTACHED SHEET, CONTINUED PAGE FORTY TWO (42)
PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON, #141070
PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF OF DAMAGES, XV.

115). Plaintiff respectfully request this Court for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by this Court through jurors, because of each individual Defendants' foreseeable conduct, that affirmative "exhibited" knowingly, wilfullness, wantonousness, maliciousness, Grossly Negligence, recklessness, and acted with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's legal protected interests, legal rights to his health, safety, life and welfare, which they (individual Defendants) knew could have been avoided;

**XV. FOR THE RELIEF OF DAMAGES OF THE SEVENTH (7TH), CAUSE OF ACTION, FOR
RADIO, TELEVISED AND WIRE COMMUNICATION FRAUD"**

116). Plaintiff request this Honorable Court to grant in his favor, for the relief of compensatory damages in the amount of \$ 50,000,000.00 (Fifty Million) dollars, against each individually Defendants, on the basis of their knowingly and wilfully took affirmative steps and unreasonable measures to communicated their advertisements and statements deceptively, through inducement and falsely in their individual radio, televised commercials, without taking affirmative steps to acknowledge and admit , correct and withdraw from their continuously wrongful conduct to the American members of the public, including Plaintiff, herein proximately caused Plaintiff to suffer and continue to sustain serious and permanent damages and life-time injuries, as a foreseeable conduct of exposing Plaintiff to deleterious carcinogenic constituents, that affirmative has "life-time latency affect, developing into cancerous and fatal affect upon Plaintiff's bodily organs, within 25 (Twenty Five) years;

117). Plaintiff hereby, respectfully request this Court for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by jurors through this Court, due to and against each individual Defendants' foreseeable conduct that, "exhibited facts" of knowingly, wilfullness, wantonousness, maliciousness, Grossly Negligence, recklessness and knowingly took affirmative steps to act with deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's legal protected interests and to his rights to health, safety, life and welfare, which they knew could have been avoided;

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, as pled, set forth Plaintiff

ATTACHED SHEET, CONCLUSION PAGE FORTY THREE (43)
PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF OF DAMAGES, XV.
PROPOSED PRO'SE PLAINTIFF, SEAN DARNELL NELSON, #141070
DATED: APRIL 19, 2022

respectfully request and prays that this Honorable Court to grant the relief sought and grant any other necessary relief, deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted, I am
S/ 

RICHLAND COUNTY,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29210.
THIS 19TH DAY OF APRIL, 2022.

SEAN DARNELL NELSON, # 141070
C/O BROAD RIVER CORRECTIONAL INST.
MARION UNIT, A-WING ROOM
4460 BROAD RIVER ROAD
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
ZIP CODE 29210-4012

PLAINTIFF'S PRO'SE COMPLAINT
ATTACHED SHEET(S)

If no, give the approximate date of disposition. Unknown At This Time*

7. What was the result of the case? (For example: Was the case dismissed? Was judgment entered in your favor? Was the case appealed?)
"AFFIRMED AND DISMISSED, NO JUDGMENT WAS NOT RULED IN MY FAVOR"

IX. Certification and Closing

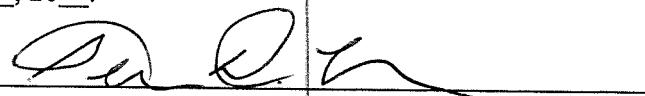
Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, by signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that this complaint: (1) is not being presented for an improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; (2) is supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Rule 11.

A. For Parties Without an Attorney

I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address where case-related papers may be served. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

Date of signing: 1-27, 2022.

Signature of Plaintiff



Printed Name of Plaintiff

SEAN DARNELL NELSON

Prison Identification #

SCDC PRISONER'S NUMBER: # 141070

Prison Address

BROAD RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (BRCI)

MARION UNIT, A-WING RM., RICHLAND COUNTY

4460 BROAD RIVER ROAD, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

City

State

Zip Code

29210-4012

B. For Attorneys

Date of signing: _____, 20 ____.

Signature of Attorney

Printed Name of Attorney

Bar Number

Name of Law Firm